losophy and psychology in the University of France, confessed just befor

sting; his ideas about the psycholattention of the Americans who heard him. A typical Frenchman, full of the graces and pollteness of the French char-Professor Bergson's frail figure, very large head and a very shrewd ye, has left its impression upon the elect, if not upon the populace. There has been certainty in the public mind as to about in his conferences at Co ctivity of thought to write his lectneous, and no copy of them has

Although Professor Bergson preferred so in English, which he speaks collently, with a slight foreign accent

Professor Bergson has been ging a greater freedom of will, a better men and women to work out rticularly sensitive to any new idea. thought. He has noticed that his He ascribes this fact to know everything and to deny

student in this country with the stu-France, he found that there was element in the die of the Ameriin university that was unfortunately

o sorry that I have been obliged

derful country, full of suggestion particularly when it comes to in sculpture, art and architect-

away. Your sayscraper is a fearful orig- to gather any information I had to give inality. It cannot be beautiful, because it them. is contrary to all suggestion of beauty. A "Perhaps those who ma, have misungiant is not beautiful, and yet there are derstood what I said did not quite realvidually performed a wonderful fent. Nec- That is why I never write my lectures have been merely extem- by both men and women. I am usually lieve that there should be any difference been in active discussion in America and to study, instead of lecturing, as I have essarily, the skyscraper is a building of and that is why I have objected to tran- poraneous suggestions, to guide the people asked a number of questions after my in the mental ability of men and women, which have even been put into practice been obliged to do this time."

Weeks in America, He Pays Tribute to American College Students and to New York, the "City of Surprises"-In Advocating Here a Greater Freedom of Will and the Unfettered Right of Men and Women to Work Out Their Own Philosophic Destinies He Has Found American Audiences Sensitive to New Ideas and Grasping Them for Contemplation.

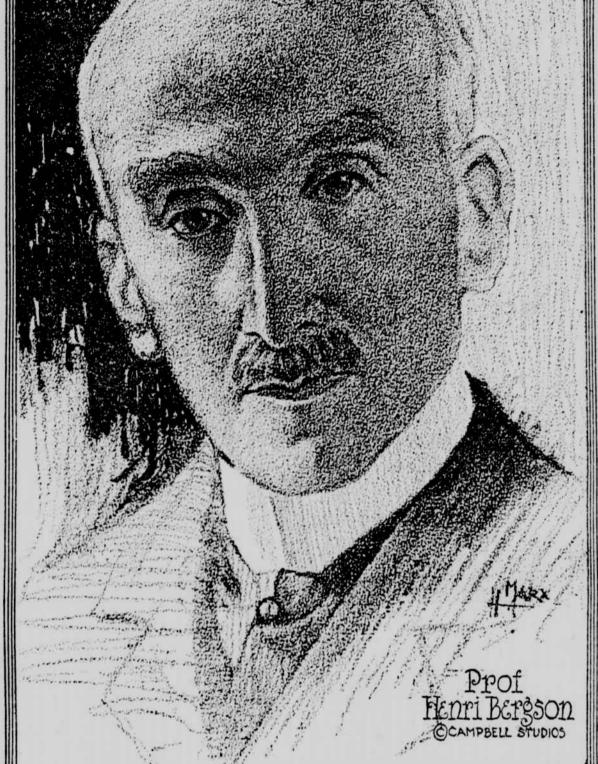
in New York, it has been necessary to put lem, like so many others that come suddenly upon the American people, has been

set aside for that opportunity was taken away from me unexpectedly, so I did not go. My habit of life is academic, and it has fastened itself upon me so that I find gay a city as Paris. Not that I disapstudent days.

and eager student character. very beginning of the student life in the preparation for an active place in life to the exclusion of every other thing. There the students in France, as you have here. Our French students are scattered in pr lives become solitary and their tempera-"The university spirit of the American

college student is really a very remarkaby these associations a discipline of in ning life after their college terms with to meet each other in the conflict of busiof the American university student, who is given such splendid opportunity by the

"My impressions of America have bee People who have come into my lectures I was talking about. I was told that it is the American custom to do everything done quickly that Americans have no time to wait for it. Now, when it comes to discussing the world-old subject of phi-New York is above all things stamped time and thought. One cannot present with originality; no standards of custom any philosophic idea while one is cating r tradition are visible anywhere. It is a quick lunch. Still, I have felt in talk-city of surprises, of disappointments, ing to my American audiences that they and then again suddenly something were wonderfully quick to understand and catches the eye which takes your breath also that they were exceedingly curious



and when we find the top we feel that it supplies, not according to the actual by some one who is talking about it are upon your people in America to me has practical as any of the questions put to ence, or of religion or of history. been the quality of comprehension shown me by the men. Of course, I do not be- "These are matters that have already time, so that I may have an opportunity

always crowds to look at him. So it is like that my takes were not constructive scriping them in book form. The life with your skyscraper. We almost break our necks trying to find the top of it.

France we have discovered this for some time, it seems to be already well estab- the way Americans settle the psycho-

science, it is not so radical as to over- Europe when anything in social life hapthrow the existing rules of society. There pens which is contrary to the existing may be a tendency among the American | theories and traditions of soc has made them so fascinating before the But in America you seem to settle the werld to an extent that is dangerous to matter of right and wrong for yo the existing system of civilization. I very selves without any reverence for tradimuch deplore divorce, for instance. Al- tions. though I have declared myself in favor of extreme liberty of will, and especially or a creative evolution of ideas, I do not for themselves so that they may find irements of the sex relations which are e splendidly established to-day under our There is no reason to supp ivilized laws. The world has struggled for so many ages to attain the high effi- not in themselves a new language by ciency of its present civilization that it which we express hidden powers of would be absurd for any philosophy to thought and feeling and energy. Just plan that would threaten

"If it were not for the responsibility of children, then we might develop our will power through a high degree of spiritual purpose. However, to attack the existing traditions of civilization in this matter of the sacred relations between men and women would which the philosopher would be the first tumble with the rest of society.

I found in discussing with American n the existing traditions which have oposed the progress of philosophy that they n our scientists in Europe. This may because your traditions in this counmake such a formidable opposition to

en hampered by fixed principles, of scie, of custom, of tradition. The obof my own studies and experiences we must endure the penalty sins of our forefathers, belongs to

Then there is the theory that we are If we lose our self-control we are in our daily life, in our perhaps one of the the freedom of thought, the freedom of afternoon. Princeton is one of the most exchanging ideas upon subjects that should be mutually discussed by men and the ideals of a university settlement are women. Creative evolution gives back to us our soul, and the moment we cease had the opportunity of seeing the ground always crowds to look at him. So it is ize that my talks were not constructive scribing them in book form. The im- I have talked to, to lead them to think conferences by students, and I found that to utilize our operative capacity, that is, in spring.

HAT distinguished Frenchman, Pro-fessor Henri Bergson, member of As the Distinguished French Philosopher and Psychologist Extricates Himself from the "Terrible Whirl" of His Three their practice of the new philosophy. Of course, it is somewhat dangerous to practise new ideas-at least, until they have adapted themselves to the social conditions which they precede. It is this eagerness in the American character to do everything perhaps a little too quickly that creates such startling and senational incidents in their actual lives.

taken place in the lives of your men and women. There is a daring splendor in logic problems of their lives by some ac While my philosophy aims to set aside tual violation of law or custem that is all theories, all laws, all traditions of inspiring, if sometimes shocking. people to force the bloom of youth which put down as something to be deplored.

"Now, I am entirely in sympathy with the liberty of human beings to reach ou that we should disturb the re- their own psychology, their own reason for the startling things in their lives dreams which come to us all in sleep are that a dream is unimportant does not make it so.

Americans. They enjoy nothing that is old, they want everything that is new, That is something they will decide for themselves after they've seen it or heard about it. They have no patience with anything that is not original. With a people like that there is material for new race-a race which shall lead the world to a greater understanding of liberty. Mere material freedom is a very most radical changes small part of the ambition which the philosopher expects. is the goal of all advanced thought

"In a country like this, where action

and the mania for doing things are dern conditions as they do with us most, the philosopher has a splendid field in which to sow the seeds of harvest for a philosophy such as my observations have given me. All psychology is obtained by watching the result of physical experi-I have made in the ments. It is the actions of human beings which reveal their souls. physical experiments which I in man a power of memory that does not Science tells us that your brain cells have retained an impression of that face, but slightly different impression of the sam from the impression on your brain. Ther fore, there must be a power of apart from the brain.

"This is merely a suggest! develop only when we permit ourselves to this country I have met chiefly men and vard one afternoon, and to be delighted with the intellectual temper of Boston, whom I had been told were in ton, where I talked to the students charming spots I have ever been in. All there, and I only regret that I have not

"I return to Paris less willingly than I believed I should. I look forward to com ing here again, and spending a longer

TEN THOUSAND A MINUTE FOR POLO

Continued from third page.

stamina and, above all, intelligence in acknowledged the best in the world. games out of three. He is now considered

or a Pigeon II, famous ponies which game. made sporting history in the international games two years ago.

equine degree.

THE LAND OF THE POLO PONY.

They seldom last long; hence the steady demand for good mounts. Expert horse dealers range the cow country from Texas long, centring shot made under the to Montana in search of horses suitable pony's neck, and experts assert that their for use in this British-imported East play off the boards has never been Indian game, in which America excels. It was settled long ago, for this coun try at least, that the best native product ranks of the broncos and mustangs of Texas and the clay-bank and "painted" cayuses of the Northern cattle trails. Properly trained, such an animal will bring from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in the market. Trained grooms can make them breedy

There was a time when for \$150 a polo player of ordinary skill could mount mself very comfortably. That was a long time ago. But not long as compared to the time when the game of polo was

There is ample evidence that it was first played in Persia in the year 600 B. C. It is mentioned in Persian odes which have filtered down to us from beyond the Christian era. It can be traced in Japan. where it was introduced from China in the sixth century.

of it date back to 1764), ten or twelve Years previous to that. Polo is as much of this country.

knocked about in a more or less indissort of affair. Racing pace and hard hit-

One of the most enthusiastic polo men great dash and vim and a hard rider. At where the practice games will be played.

The playing field is as smooth and as before the international matches. During fitting into about the middle of the head level as a putting green.

Harry Payne Whitney is captain of the few games at Eton. It is great while it lasts, but seven and a helf minutes is long enough for the best money and enthusiasm have effected the United States, and he has not apsomething like a revolution in polo and peared in international competition since it is a regular business for men to hunt have made the Meadow Brook team a 1902, when England retained the trophy for ponies possessing sprinting ability, standard quartet whose play has been be defeating Foxhall Keene's team

These qualities must be discovered, is heard in the thickest of the fight- man ranked at 10 points in the Hurlinghowever, before there can be developed coaching, commanding, censuring and ena Cotton Tail, a White Rock, a Ballerina couraging as swing the fortunes of the

Devereux Milburn, "back" on the Meadow Brook team, is probably the hest player in his position, excelling in "feeding" the ball to the forwards with the back-hand stroke at full gallop.

Both Waterburys are masters of the

The American game is made up of hard hitting and hard riding. The hitting of for the polo field was recruited from the the Americans, forehand and backhand, near side and off, at the full gallop, has been the wonder of two nations ever since the present four took the field.

The English team sent to us in 1911 was marshalled from his majesty's mounted forces in sun-baked India. The men were masters of the galloping game. They had learned it in the land of the Maharajahs.

They came full of laudable hopes. But they were liberal minded British cavalry officers, and took defeat admirably. They were not slow to admit that at last one quartet had carried the game to the limit in speed and daring. When they left us they were enthusiastic over the free hit- five on each team, owing to the scrimting, wide riding, long passing play of maging that resulted from such a number the Meadow Brook team.

It is probable that the first English It was first played in England in 1871, team formation in the international conthough popular in India (where records test in June will be Ritson, No. 1; Freake, No. 2; Buckmaster, No. 3, and Cheape. back, but Captain Ritson's health is unthe national game of India as baseball is satisfactory, though he will have a tryout at the forthcoming regimental tourament At first, in England, the ball was in India before going to England.

If he is absent, Captain Cheape will It was a dribbling play No. 1 and Lord Wodenhouse back. The present arrangement is to dispatch the ponies by the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis on May 2. The team will length of the field. The goal posts must George Gould, himself a player of leave England on May 7 for Piping Rock, be twenty-four feet apart.

the next five weeks the team will play a

what seems to the uninitiated a super- Mr. Whitney, in the pivot position, is the greatest modern polo player developed an aggressive, but cool leader. His voice in England, and he is the only English-

ENGLAND'S FIRST GAME.

Teams representing the 19th Hussars and the 9th Lencers had the honor at Hounslow Heath to play the first match in England.

Five years later polo was introduced into this country by James Gordon Ben nett, who has participated in the sport abroad. The players were Lord Mande ville, Sir Bache Cunard, Colonel William S. S. Howland, Herman Oelrichs. Frederick Bronson, Fairman Rogers, G. R. Fearing, Hollis Hunnewell, John Mott, Thorn, F. G. Griswold, W. P.

Douglas and James Gordon Bennett. The line-up of the first international match that was held at Newport between England and the United States in 1886 was: America, T. Hitchcock, W. Thorn, Raymond Belmont and Foxhall Keene; England, John Watson, the Hon. R. Lawley, T. Hone and Malcolm Little.

The result was 10 goals to 4 in favor of England, due to superior team work on the part of the Englishmen. Polo grew rapidly from that time, and clubs were established all over the country The game was first played with eight

men on a side, but it was soon found adof men being on the field. In 1881 this was reduced to four, and up to the present time a quartet of players has been found the most advantageous number of men to represent a team. There does not curled in disdain, and she added, in a seem to be any possibility that this num- | clear, cold voice: ber will ever be altered, as it has proved ideal in every way.

The regulation field, according to the laws laid down by the governing bodies of polo for all countries where the game is played, is 900 feet long and 450 feet wide. with ten-inch side boards running the

The players will have about three is that it is hockey on horseback. In the chines," he said, "to the Broadway has so picturesque as these of mine!" The most simple definition of the gamin New Jersey, he has four polo fields, weeks' practice after landing, but no first few years hockey sticks were used, bitues—they are fast and always broke."

but these have been replaced by polo The latter vary from 48 to 56 inches in length, with various heads, known as round, square or cigar-shaped, the cane

Actual playing time is one hour, divided

no pony is asked to play more than two

periods, or 15 minutes altogether. The difference between the English and ing them into guineas, francs, marks, American rules is that under the former's conditions a player is not permitted to bit the ball or interfere in any way when offside; that is, he must have one opponent between him and the goal he is

The English pole authorities have, however, suspended the offside rule so as to give British poloists an opportunity to regain the coveted trophy.

AN EASTER WEDDING.

Reginald Vanderbilt said at a pre-Easter wedding in New York:

"How interesting it would be if we could know how all these pretty weddings came about! Often, no doubt, the girls themselves brought them about-unless, indeed, the man was too inordinately dense, like Travers.

"Travers met a pretty girl last winter in Bermuda. He danced with her at the Hamilton and Princess, he wheeled with her to "Tom" Moore's house for strawberries and cream, and he bathed with her in the pretty blue pool with its lining of azure tiles. "But he didn't propose. Was he too

bashful? The girl one afternoon in a tea garden offered to read his future, and, holding his big brown hand in her slim visable to limit the number of players to white one, she murmured, as her finger moved delicately across his paim: This line indicates that before you

She paused, with downcast eyes. But

nothing followed. The young man sat be-

side her, grinning sheepishly. Her lip "But this line indicates that you'll never overtake that future. You're too

lies-happiness.

A LIKENESS.

gerous monoplanes of France.

"HIGH COST" BROODS IN

Continued from third page

into eight periods of 71/2 minutes, with in- make a fortune in New York, where tervals of three minutes between periods, fortunes are being spent, not made. New Yorkers, however, much as they are given to putting money into circula-Players invariably have at least four tion on their native island, do not limit ponies each to ride during a game, so their spending bees to this city. Second only to the advantages of setting wing to their dollars here is the interest of turnkronen and lire, so as to become disensers of largesse in Europe.

TRAINING THE EUROPEAN.

And of what inestimable advantage to Europeans! There was a time when simple Europeans used to think that Ameri cans were like other people and wanted to be charged the same prices for things. But though it has taken them a long tim to conquer this idea-and even now cities exist along the high road of travel where they still maintain one scale of pricesthere are places where the American may be accommodated according to his own ideas of what he ought to pay.

One can easily understand how discouraging it must be to the hotelier, the shopkeeper, the theatrical manager, the res taurateur, the porters and the men and mald servants of Europe to hear the constant exclamation when they render their bills and service:

"Why, how cheap! I should have to New York for the same thing " It has naturally made them feel degraded in their own eyes, and has brought

them to the realization that the only way to recover their self-respect and command the respect of their American visitors is to charge them home prices and add a little to suggest superiority. Reluctantly they are here and there

adopting this view. The story is authentic which is told of an American engaging rooms in Oberammergau during the Passion Play season there in the spring of

THE SOPHISTICATED HOTEL MAN. "Fifteen marks a night!" exclaimed he. "That is more than I have had to pay anywhere over here."

"Yes, but, dear sir," explained the Oberammergauan, "you forget that this like gobilns than Gobelins-especially is a special season, equivalent to, we'll after the second bottle-provide a wall Orville Wright was talking in Dayton say, a fair in your country. Rooms in about the phenomenally swift and dan- St. Louis during your last fair there were as much as \$15 a night for accommodations not nearly so comfortable nor

through which the once inexperienced dinian coral. There is the neat Greek peasant of Oberammergau had passed. ' fret running around the edge of the It is nice to think of the American as celling-if you get time to look that high. dispenser of prosperity among other There are the old English chairs in which peoples, as a raiser, one might say, of to drape your languid limbs. the standard of values. Besides, now that he has to pay more for things abroad than he had been led to anticipate, who knows that the American -notably the New Yorker-does not appreciate them more? There is much to be said for the merchant who raises his prices simply from an ambitious enthuslasm to be up with the times. He is

a thing which in itself may have previously been considered of no value at all. There is a theatre, for instance, in New York where there is a certain bank of seats from which only a very unsatisfactory view of the stage may be had. No one would buy these places. were the same price as others adjacent from which there was a good view. As a season a New Yorker does not spend an experiment the management doubled the price of the undesirable row, and now they are selling out every night.

WHAT WE PAY FOR WE VALUE.

theory that people who do not have to pay for things see nothing in them, take the case of the dramatic critical And there is another side to the de-

lights of spending which may be partly pay just twice or three times that in explained by the remark of the man who cost of living? said: "It makes me nervous to think how

little I have, but it soothes me to think how much I have." What wonder then that he chooses to

think of his possessions as much instead of as little and that he spends some to assure himself of his position-especially when there is such assurance and reassurance to be got out of the spending as there certainly is in New York! Think of the experience in life and

luxury that comes with the skipping of of joys in a lobster palace on some night of nights. In the first place, you are surrounded by splendor that would make Nero in all his glory seem like a rube. There are lush French tapestries. which, although they may seem more a somewhat trying black and white day over the office ledger. There are the bulbous Egyptian columns, done in duil gold and mourning, supporting a balcony

SPENDING MADE EASY.

The dishes, changed so rapidly that you can hardly make their contents your own before they vanish, are decorated with the naive designs and colorings of the Viennese Secessionists. The menu all intricately French, adds another note to the symphony-if it may be so calledbut the food, usually not notified in adpractically a creator. He makes precious vance of the role it is to play, often turns out to be quite tastily American. The waiters form in themselves an international festival, speaking, in composite, sort of esperanto.

one gets out of nights devoted to the enjoyment of these pleasures, and cially when one comes to think that in much more than it would take to go to all the places he has seen represented in his café life here? Besides there has been the added charm of giving all thas he and his wife needed for themselves to As a final guarantee of the whole the waiter, whose gratitude repaid them even if the joy of giving did not.

But who shall say that the mere jos of giving was not sufficient or that that same variety of joy is not the real explanation for the popularity of the high

Refrain: For of all sad words of pen or tongue The saddest are these: "I have been stung."

Far too sad and complaining, indeed, to say to any one but one's self.

THE GIFT OF HUMOR

"A sense of humor is a fine possession With some men, however, it goes to extremes-to ghastly extremes."

dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York. The speaker, the Mayor of Cincinnati, continued: "I used to know in Horace Annesley a man with this excessive sense of humor.

Horace said to me one morning with a " T've got the greatest joke to tell you!" 'Well, what is it? said I.

"'You know,' said Horace, 'that I was examined and passed for life insurance last week? Well-ha, ha, ha!-I've been to consult a specialist this morning, and he

tells me I've got an incurable disease. He From which one may draw his own con- over the balustrade of which smile lips gives me just one year. Ha, ha, ha!"